

DEC 29 1977

STATE DOCUMENTS

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BOARD OF CORRECTIONS**  
**AND THE**  
**COMMISSIONER**  
**OF THE**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**FOR THE**  
**PERIOD JULY 1, 1976 TO JUNE 30, 1977**



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD



# south carolina department of corrections

P. O. BOX 21787/4444 BROAD RIVER ROAD/COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29221  
TELEPHONE (803) 758-6444  
WILLIAM D. LEEKE, Commissioner

January 25, 1978

South Carolina State Library  
1500 Senate Street  
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Dear Sir:

It has come to our attention that there are some printing errors in the FY 1977 SCDC Annual Report; corrections were submitted to the printer but were inadvertently overlooked at the time of final printing. Please make the following corrections to your copy of the Annual Report as indicated:

Page 10, last paragraph, line 3:

Insert "12" after the word "page," so that the line reads "...individually listed and described in Table 1, page 12."

Page 10, last paragraph, line 3:

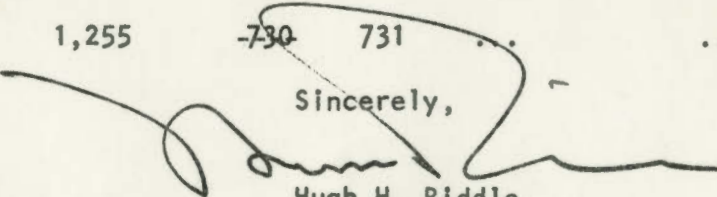
Insert "12" after the word "page," so that the line reads "...individually listed and described in Table 1, page 12."

Page 39, last three lines of the table:

Change the numbers indicated:

	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>Absolute</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
Death	NA	-35- 24	...	...
TOTAL SCDC INMATE LOSSES	5,511	<del>5,658</del> - 5,647	<del>-147</del> 136	<del>-2.7</del> 2.5
NET GAIN/LOSS	1,255	<del>-730</del> 731	...	...

Sincerely,

  
Hugh H. Riddle  
Director  
Division of Planning and  
Research

HHR:hh

ANNUAL REPORT  
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**BOARD OF CORRECTIONS**  
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## SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

*Governor*, James B. Edwards, *Ex officio*

*Chairman*, Mrs. Betty M. Condon, 1977 ..... Mount Pleasant

*Vice-Chairman*, Mr. Charles C. Moore, 1980 ..... Spartanburg

*Secretary*, Mr. Clarence E. Watkins, 1981 ..... Camden

*Member*, Mr. W. M. Cromley, Jr., 1976 ..... Saluda

*Member*, Mr. E. N. Zeigler, 1978 ..... Florence

*Member*, Mr. Norman Kirkland, 1979 ..... Bamberg

## DIRECTORY OF KEY ADMINISTRATORS \*

### Headquarters

Commissioner .....	William D. Leeke
Executive Assistant .....	Sterling W. Beckman
Administrative Assistant .....	Sandra Jeffcoat
Assistant for Special Projects .....	Joann B. Morton
Director, Division of Inspections .....	G. S. Friday
Public Information Director .....	Sam E. McCuen
Chief Investigator .....	Johnnie W. Dyer
Legal Advisor .....	Larry C. Batson
Director, Division of Inmate Relations .....	Janice M. Foy
Construction Manager .....	George V. Harris
Deputy Commissioner for Administration ....	Hubert M. Clements
Director, Division of Planning and Research ..	Hugh H. Riddle
Director, Division of Management Information Services—	
	James H. DuBose, Jr.
Director, Division of Correctional Industries—	
	Charles S. Chandler
Director, Division of Finance and Budget ....	Charles M. Case
Director, Division of Personnel Administration—	
	James A. Wrenn, Jr.
Director, Division of Staff Development .....	W. T. Cave
Deputy Commissioner for Operations .....	Charles A. Leath
Director, Division of Classification .....	David L. Bartles
Director, Division of Regional Operations ..	Jesse W. Strickland
Director, Division of Construction and Engineering—	
	John L. Potts
Director, Division of Support Services .....	Fred W. Atkinson
Director, Division of OSHA/WC/ACE ** and Detention	
Inspection Services .....	James C. Willis, Jr.
Deputy Commissioner for Program Services .....	Paul I. Weldon
Director, Division of Educational Services—	
	J. Harvey DuBose, Sr.
Director, Division of Health Services .....	John P. Solomon
Director, Youthful Offender Division .....	David I. Morgan
Director, Division of Community Services ..	Thomas A. Wham
Director, Division of Treatment Services ....	Jerry L. Salisbury

\* Although this report provides information pertaining to FY 1977, position titles and incumbents listed for Headquarters and Correctional Facilities and regional location of facilities are current as of July 1977.

\*\* Occupational Safety and Health, Workmen's Compensation, and Allocation and Conservation of Energy.

## Correctional Facilities

### Appalachian Correctional Region:

Regional Administrator ..... Charles A. Livesay  
Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—  
R. H. Mauney  
Cherokee Correctional Center, Supervisor . . . Victor T. Ellstrom  
Duncan Correctional Center, Supervisor . . . William C. Bryant  
Givens Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—  
John H. Carmichael, Jr.  
Greenwood Correctional Center, Superintendent—  
Glenn T. Davis  
Hillcrest Correctional Center, Coordinator of  
Intake Services ..... Frank H. Horton, Jr.  
Intake Service Center, Coordinator of Intake Services—  
Frank H. Horton, Jr.  
Laurens Correctional Center, Superintendent . . Glenn T. Davis  
Northside Correctional Center, Supervisor . . . . James R. Seay  
Oaklawn Correctional Center, Warden . . . Ronald L. Hamby  
Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—  
John R. Lark  
Travelers Rest Correctional Center, Supervisor . . Fred J. Smith

### Midlands Correctional Region:

Regional Administrator ..... Blake E. Taylor, Jr.  
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—  
Louis M. Mims, Jr.  
Campbell Pre-Release Center, Superintendent . . Olin L. Turner  
Catawba Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—  
R. Brien Ward  
Goodman Correctional Institution, Superintendent—  
W. Robert Holley  
Employment Program Dorm, Administrative Assistant—  
Ronald G. Dabney  
Women's Work Release Dorm, Superintendent—  
—Judy C. Owen  
Lexington Correctional Center .....  
Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center,  
Superintendent ..... George A. Roof  
North Sumter Correctional Center, Supervisor . . . J. C. Halley  
Palmer Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—  
Charles E. Grooms

Reception and Evaluation Center, Superintendent—  
Kenneth D. McKellar  
Walden Correctional Institution, Chief Correctional  
Supervisor .....Willie R. Portee  
Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent..Jerry D. Spigner

Coastal Correctional Region:

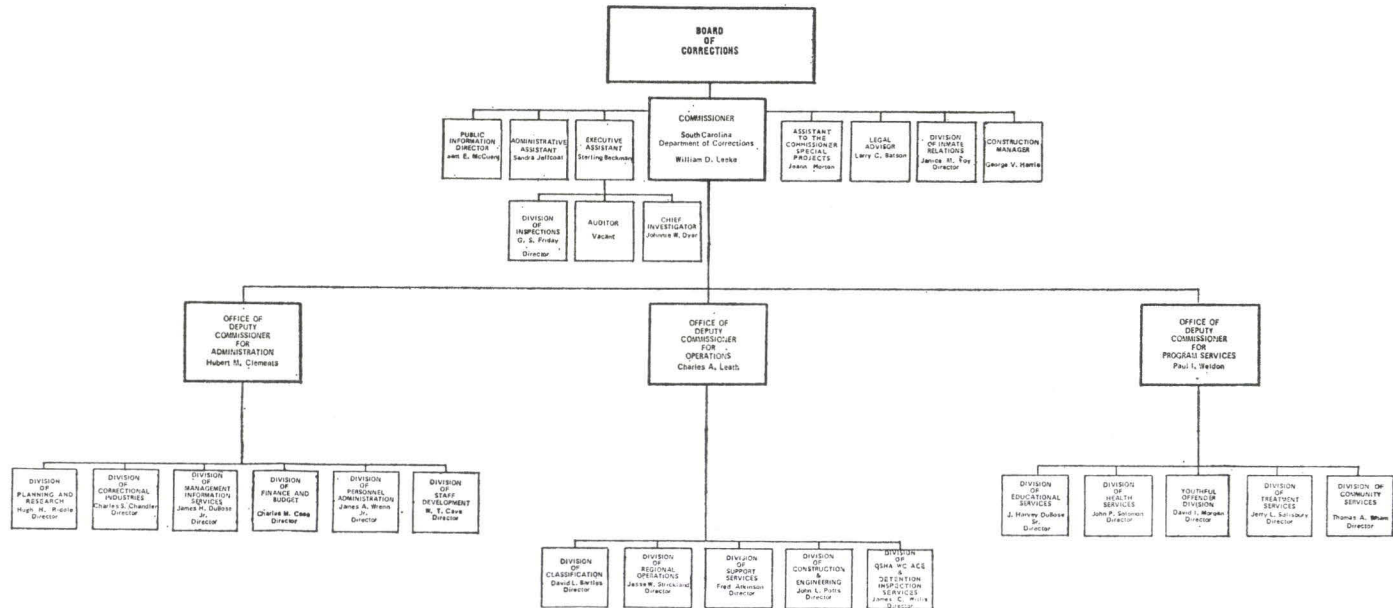
Regional Administrator .....L. J. Allen  
Coastal Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—  
Frank A. Smith  
MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—  
Edsel T. Taylor

Non-Regionalized Institutions and Centers:

Central Correctional Institution, Warden .....Joe R. Martin  
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden ....James L. Harvey  
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden .George N. Martin, III  
Maximum Security Center, Warden .....Camille G. Graham  
Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden—  
Jerald J. Thames  
Women's Correctional Center, Warden .....Margaret A. Taylor



FIGURE 1  
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE  
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



## ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections (SCDC) is the administrative agency of South Carolina State government responsible for providing food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all adult offenders convicted of an offense against the State and sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding three months. The Department is headed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the State Board of Corrections, a seven-member board appointed by the Legislature with the Governor serving as an ex officio member. The Commissioner has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and insuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. Under the immediate supervision of the Office of the Commissioner are the Public Information Office, Legal Advisor's Office, Division of Inmate Relations, Division of Inspections, Special Projects and the Construction Manager.

To assist the Commissioner in system operations and program administration are three Offices headed by Deputy Commissioners and sixteen Divisions supervised by Directors, as follows:

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has major responsibility for coordinating all Departmental activities pertaining to the Divisions of Planning and Research, Management Information Services, Correctional Industries, Finance and Budget, Personnel Administration and Staff Development.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations is responsible for managing security, safety and statewide logistical operations and providing support for treatment/rehabilitative programs and services. Under the supervision of this Office are the Divisions of Classification, Regional Operations, Support Services, Construction and Engineering, and Occupational Safety and Health, Workmen's Compensation, and Allocation and Conservation of Energy and Detention Inspection Services. All SCDC institutions/centers are under the Division of Regional Operations. Regionalized facilities operate under the supervision of Regional Administrators, while non-regionalized facilities operate under the direct supervision of the Director, Division of Regional Operations.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services<sup>1</sup> is administratively responsible for developing program and treat-

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<sup>1</sup> For a list of programs and services administered by SCDC, see Appendix C, page 52.



ment policy, monitoring performance of the delivery system, and providing technical expertise for planning and design of new programs. Delivering a broad spectrum of services under the supervision of this Office are the Divisions of Health, Educational, Community, and Treatment Services. The Youthful Offender Division is also supervised by this Office. This Division was created in 1968 to provide specialized care of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 (extended to 25 with offender consent) serving an indeterminate sentence under the Youthful Offender Act.<sup>2</sup> The program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department, providing all Youthful Offenders a complete range of administrative, evaluative, parole and aftercare services.

The organizational structure of SCDC is illustrated in the chart on page 8.

### **FACILITIES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

While the Department has a central administrative structure, as described in the previous section, its facilities, widespread throughout the state, are aligned into Correctional Regions for management and operational efficiency. As of June 30, 1977, two Correctional Regions—Appalachian and Midlands—were operational and a third—Coastal—was activated and scheduled to become fully operational on July 1, 1977. Each of the Correctional Regions is administered by a Regional Administrator through a Regional Corrections Coordinating Office (RCCO). The Regional Administrators are responsible to the Director, Division of Regional Operations. Since the regionalization process has not been completed, there are some facilities remaining non-regionalized at this time, and operating under the direct supervision of the Director, Division of Regional Operations.

At the end of FY 1977, the Department of Corrections operated a total of 31 facilities and two special-purpose dorms, which are individually listed and described in Table 1, page ... Out of these, eight are pre-release or work release centers. Additionally, a special work release dorm was opened in January 1977 to house male inmates participating in the Economic Development Pilot Program, which is a modified work release program. While not yet operational as of the end of the Fiscal Year, a Women's Work Release Dorm was also available for female inmates on work release;

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<sup>2</sup> The provisions of this Act are summarized in Appendix B, page 51.

the opening of this dorm took place shortly after the end of the Fiscal Year. Twenty-four of the Department's facilities house minimum security inmates, while the remainder house medium or maximum security inmates. Four SCDC facilities are primarily for younger offenders, three of which predominantly house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. One SCDC institution is for female inmates.

The total design capacity of these facilities at the end of FY 1977 was 4,531.<sup>3</sup> Design capacity for individual facilities is shown in Table 1, page 12. The regional distribution of these design capacity spaces was as follows: Appalachian Correctional Region—707; Midlands Correctional Region—1,186; Coastal Correctional Region—302; and non-regionalized facilities—2,336. The total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction during FY 1977 was 7,167. Of these, 6,419 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities, which were thus operating at 43.2 percent above design capacity.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Includes 50 design capacity spaces in the Women's Work Release Dorm.

<sup>4</sup> The 50 design capacity spaces in the Women's Work Release Dorm were excluded from this calculation since no inmates were housed there during the Fiscal Year.

**TABLE 1**  
**INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**AS OF JULY 1, 1977 <sup>1</sup>**

Institutions and Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population FY 1977	Avg. Daily Popul. as Percentage of Design Capacity
<b>APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION</b>						
Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	115	157	136.5
Cherokee Correctional Center	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	56	74	132.1
Duncan Correctional Center	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	40	53	132.5
Givens Youth Correction Center	3	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	76	96	126.3
Greenwood Correctional Center	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—includes some inmates undergoing intake processing	48	93	193.8
Hillcrest Correctional Center	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	60	121	201.7
Intake Service Center (Greenville)	2	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates undergoing intake processing	42	65	154.8
Laurens Correctional Center	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—includes some inmates undergoing intake processing	40	72	180.0
Northside Correctional Center	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	30	47	156.7
Oaklawn Correctional Center	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	60	113	188.3
Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	90	84	93.3
Travelers Rest Correctional Center	1	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	50	91	182.0
<b>MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION</b>						
Aiken Youth Correction Center <sup>2</sup>	16	Minimum	Male, ages 17-21—primarily Youthful Offenders	240	175	72.9
Campbell Pre-Release Center	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	100	125	125.0
Catawba Community Pre-Release Center <sup>3</sup>	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	70	56	80.0
Goodman Correctional Institution	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily geriatric and handicapped inmates	84	84	100.0
Employment Program Dorm <sup>4</sup>	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—participants in the Economic Development Pilot Program	50	55	110.0

<sup>1</sup> While this table presents statistics pertaining to FY 1977, the institutions/centers, and their regional alignment and design capacities are current as of July 1, 1977. As of that date, the Coastal Correctional Region became fully operational and realignment of some of the Department's facilities was effected.

<sup>2</sup> The design capacity of the Aiken Youth Correction Center was increased from 150 to 197 during First Quarter FY 1977 and further increased to 240 in March 1977.

<sup>3</sup> The design capacity of Catawba Community Pre-Release Center was increased from 50 to 58 during First Quarter FY 1977 and further increased to 70 in March 1977.

<sup>4</sup> The Employment Program Dorm, located on the grounds of Goodman Correctional Institution, opened on January 7, 1977. It is considered a separate entity because it houses inmates participating in the Economic Development Pilot Program, which is a modified work release program.



Institutions and Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population FY 1977	Avg. Daily Popul. as Percentage of Design Capacity
Women's Work Release Dorm <sup>5</sup>	12	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release programs	50	—	—
Lexington Correctional Center <sup>6</sup>	15	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmate staff working in the Columbia area	40	46	115.0
Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center	16	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	45	45	100.0
North Sumter Correctional Center	18	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—holding status before institutional assignment	50	81	162.0
Palmer Pre-Release Center	19	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	68	136.0
Reception and Evaluation Center <sup>7</sup>	14	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates undergoing intake processing	180	179	99.4
Walden Correctional Institution	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily trustee grade inmates	98	118	120.4
Watkins Pre-Release Center	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	129	163	126.4
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Coastal Community Pre-Release Center	22	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	62	76	122.6
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	20	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	240	357	148.8
NON-REGIONALIZED INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS <sup>8</sup>						
Central Correctional Institution	14	Maximum/ Medium	Male, ages 17 and up	1,100	1,635	148.6
Kirkland Correctional Institution	12	Maximum/ Medium	Male, ages 17 and up	448	840	187.5
Manning Correctional Institution	13	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	300	426	142.0
Maximum Security Center	14	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	80	103	128.8
Wateree River Correctional Institution	17	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	240	417	173.8
Women's Correctional Center	12	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up	168	303	180.4

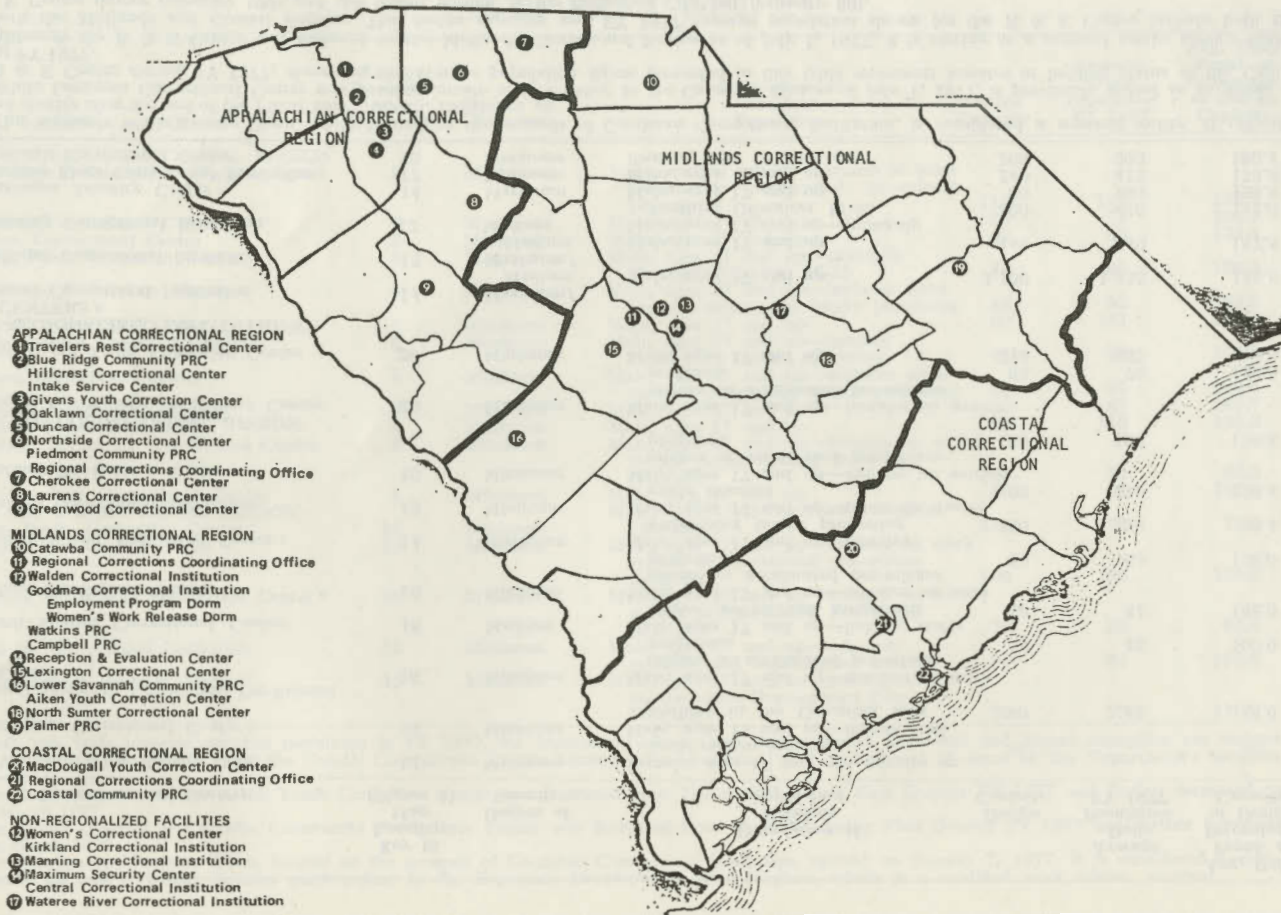
<sup>5</sup> The Women's Work Release Dorm, while located on the grounds of Goodman-Correctional Institution, is considered a separate entity. It officially opened shortly after the end of the Fiscal Year (July 25, 1977).

<sup>6</sup> While Lexington Correctional Center was housing inmate staff working in the Columbia area as of July 1, 1977, it previously served as an annex to the R & E Center during FY 1977; therefore, the average population figure presented in this table represents inmates in holding status at the Center during FY 1977.

<sup>7</sup> Although the R & E Center was assigned to the Midlands Correctional Region as of July 1, 1977, it is serving as a regional intake service center for both the Midlands and Coastal Regions. The design capacity and FY 1977 average population shown for the R & E Center include both the R & E Center proper (capacity 100) and the leased portion of the Columbia City Jail (capacity 80).

<sup>8</sup> The non-regionalized institutions/centers of the Department remain directly under the Division of Regional Operations at the present time. Some of these facilities may be incorporated into correctional regions as regionalization of SCDC continues.

**FIGURE 2**  
LOCATIONS OF SDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS  
AS OF JULY 1, 1977



Because of overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions/centers, the Department has been housing State inmates in designated county facilities since FY 1975, as provided for by legislation.<sup>5</sup> At the end of FY 1977, there were 57 local facilities in 39 counties designated to hold State inmates. The average number of SCDC inmates held in designated county facilities during FY 1977 was 748, or about ten percent of the total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction.

The 31 facilities of the Department of Corrections are listed and described in Table 1, page 12. Figure 2 on page 14 shows their locations. While this report provides information pertaining to FY 1977, Table 1 and Figure 2 are current as of July 1, 1977, when regional realignment of certain facilities became effective.

### **HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years from county-operated prison systems to State administered institutions; from a single State penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State; from a punishment-oriented philosophy to a philosophy emphasizing humane treatment, rehabilitative services, and community-based correctional programs. The following summary of significant developments and events in this evolution during the last several decades provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Dual Prison System and Creation of SCDC**

As a humane alternative to cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, in 1866 the General Assembly passed an act which transferred the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State and established the State Penitentiary. Although the Act stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons, shortly thereafter the counties' demands for labor for building and maintaining roads prompted the reversal of this provision, and by 1930, county supervisors assumed full authority to choose to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. This dual prison system of State administered facilities and local prison and jail operations

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<sup>5</sup> See FY 1975 and FY 1976 SCDC Annual Reports for details of the origin of designated facilities.

<sup>6</sup> For greater details of these developments and events, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.



resulted in inequitable treatment of prisoners, and criticism of the system was widespread.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning State and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded to a network of penal facilities throughout the State and experienced changes reflecting the evolution of correctional philosophy from retribution and punishment to humane treatment and rehabilitation. Despite notable improvements, overcrowding and mismanagement prevailed; as a result, the State correctional system was reorganized and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. But the autonomy of the State and local systems remained intact and the dual prison system continued.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems concerned the absence of adequate planning and programming, inefficiency of resource utilization, and inequitable distribution of rehabilitative services. Therefore, system reform of the total adult corrections system in South Carolina was necessary.

### **Consolidation of the South Carolina Adult Corrections System**

While the problems of the dual prison system and the need for system reform had long been recognized, the major impetus for reform of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). The major recommendations of this study were the elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a consolidated State system and regionalization of SCDC operations. Under the proposed consolidated system, the State would be responsible for all long-term adult offenders, insuring their humane treatment and providing confinement, programs and services close to their home communities. Under the proposed regionalization, the State would be divided into Correctional Regions, and a Regional Corrections Coordinating Office, headed by a Regional Administrator, would be established in each Region. The RCCO's would be responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area; development, coordination and support of regional correctional programs in their respective regions; and for coordination with the Department's central headquarters. Such regionalization was designed to provide for improved planning, coordination and administration of SCDC operations, and to facilitate effective and efficient utilization of local community resources.

While some recommendations in the Adult Corrections Study were modified in the course of implementation, the overall concept was adopted as policy by the State Board of Corrections, and steps were immediately taken to consolidate and regionalize the adult corrections system in South Carolina. The major step toward consolidation was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation passed in June 1974 gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the Department. Either voluntarily or through negotiations with SCDC officials, counties began transferring their long-term prisoners to the State and closing their prison operations in May 1973. By the end of FY 1976, 20 of the 46 counties had closed their prison systems.

Simultaneous to the assumption of county prisoners and closing of local prison systems, the Department was taking steps toward the ultimate regionalization of SCDC operations. One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into Correctional Regions. Continued study of the geographic distribution of offenders and cost-benefit analysis of resource utilization resulted in the Department's decision in FY 1975 to reduce the number of Correctional Regions to be established from the 10 originally recommended by the Adult Corrections Study to four. By the end of FY 1976, two Correctional Regions—Appalachian and Midlands—were established and fully operational through RCCO's.

### **Crises Confronting SCDC in Recent Years**

SCDC's efforts to consolidate corrections and regionalize operations have been made more difficult by the fact that they have been ongoing during a time of unprecedented increases in crime in South Carolina as well as throughout the nation. As a result of increasing crime, the counties' transfer of inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, the Department experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the State corrections system during FY 1975. The number of inmates under State jurisdiction on June 30, 1975 (5,658) was 53 percent higher than on the same date the previous year (3,693). There also was more than a 30 percent increase in **average** daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 (from 3,542 to 4,618), the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. However, this percentage increase was surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC



jurisdiction (6,264) increased by 35.6 percent over the FY 1975 figure. The recent increases in the number of inmates under State jurisdiction have been among the worst in the nation, as indicated by a nationwide survey which ranked South Carolina's State offender commitment rate third highest in the nation in 1975. Another survey showed that South Carolina experienced the nation's second highest percentage increase in State inmate population between January 1, 1975 and January 1, 1976. Between those two dates, the SCDC population jumped by 38 percent as compared with an 11 percent increase in the total U. S. incarcerated population in State and Federal prisons.

These dramatic increases in inmate population in recent years have resulted in continued and intensified overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities and a constant strain on the Department's financial resources. Therefore, while efforts toward system consolidation and regionalization have continued, the Department has been forced to focus primary attention on solving the problems of overcrowding and limited financial resources. Short-term and long-range strategies directed toward overcoming either or both problems have involved renovation of existing facilities; realignment of existing space use; acquisition of additional facilities; expanded use of designated facilities; revision of release policies; revision of fiscal policies and procedures; implementation of economizing measures; and revision of capital improvement plans. By the end of FY 1976, these strategies had helped SCDC endure the immediate population and financial crises. At the same time, in anticipation of perpetuating inmate population increase and continual demand for bed-space expansion, a consultant had been contracted to study the Department's situation, recommend long-range strategies, and develop a comprehensive growth and capital improvements plan.

### **SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS OF FY 1977**

The Department of Corrections experienced some degree of stabilization during FY 1977. While during the twelve-month period the inmate population continued to climb, in contrast to preceding years it increased at a slower rate. Admissions decreased while departures increased slightly. The average daily population, nevertheless, was still 14.4 percent higher than in FY 1976. However, this was a moderate increase compared to the 35.6 percent jump between Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976. Although SCDC shared with other State agencies the common struggle to make ends meet in FY 1977,

the financial crisis of FY 1976, which threatened to continue into FY 1977, did not materialize. Normal SCDC operations were maintained, as the ongoing search for economizing measures continued. The most noteworthy developments of FY 1977 were the apparent stabilization of the Department's inmate population growth and the finalization of long-term plans for further system consolidation, regionalization, and capital improvements. The highlights of the Fiscal Year are summarized below.

### **SCDC Population Growth Rate Slows**

The dramatic increases in inmate population experienced by the Department in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 slowed considerably during FY 1977. Whereas the average daily population increased by more than 30 percent from FY 1974 to FY 1975 and again from FY 1975 to FY 1976, FY 1977 witnessed only a 14.4 percent increase. The Department also processed fewer inmates during the Fiscal Year. During FY 1977, the Reception and Evaluation (R & E) Center and regional Intake Service Centers processed 5,588<sup>7</sup> new admissions, an 8.8 percent decrease from the 6,124 processed during FY 1976. The total inmates received<sup>8</sup> decreased by 5.7 percent, and departures were 2.5 percent higher than in FY 1976. However, despite the reduction in inmate intake, the Department's daily count and average daily population for the Fiscal Year continued to increase. On June 30, 1977, inmates under SCDC jurisdiction reached 7,632 which is 10.4 percent more than a year ago. Of these, 6,825 were housed in SCDC facilities, compared to 5,951 in SCDC facilities on June 30, 1976; therefore, SCDC facilities held 14.7 percent more inmates at the end of FY 1977 than when the Fiscal Year began.

### **Projections of Future Inmate Population**

Fundamental to strategy development and planning for the SCDC inmate needs were projections of the future inmate population. This task was undertaken by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the State Budget and Control Board. Assuming no changes in external policies in the criminal justice system, which could significantly affect the number of inmates received by SCDC, the Division arrived at baseline forecasts of the numbers of State inmates through Calendar Year 1986. Two individual projec-

<sup>7</sup> Excludes safekeepers, hospital patients, transfers from DYS, returns from escape, and readmissions to count, which totalled 790 during the Fiscal Year.

<sup>8</sup> Includes safekeepers, hospital patients, transfers from DYS, returns from escape, and readmissions to count, as well as new admissions.

tions were made, one **excluding** inmates in designated facilities and one **including** inmates in designated facilities. The number of inmates in SCDC facilities was forecasted at 8,040 in 1980 and 12,500 by 1986. The corresponding projections including inmates in designated facilities were 9,877 by 1980 and 14,113 by 1986. These projections were provided to Stephen Carter and Associates, who had been contracted late in FY 1976 to complete a comprehensive growth and capital improvements plan that would lay out SCDC's long-range facility requirements.<sup>9</sup>

### **Ten-Year Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan**

Besides facility construction requirements, the ten-year plan completed by Stephen Carter and Associates in FY 1977 also addressed cost-reducing alternatives to inmate population growth as well as future directions for further regionalization of the Department's operations. Major proposals presented in the plan included the following:

1. Construction to provide 8,064 new bedspaces needed to accommodate the projected inmate population of 12,500 by 1986, to be completed in three phases and totalling \$116,094,440 at 1976 costs;
2. Development of proto-typical construction designs;
3. More extensive use of inmate labor on construction projects;
4. Closure of eight existing facilities and Cell Block No. 1 of CCI;
5. Realignment of the Department into three Correctional Regions;
6. Modification of the Department's inmate classification system to permit assignment of a greater percentage of inmates to minimum security institutions;
7. Development of uniform staffing standards and other management controls; and
8. Development of legislative and judicial alternatives to incarceration.

Among the consultant's proposals, recommendations in the areas of long-term facility/construction requirements, strategies to control/cope with inmate population growth, and regionalization,<sup>10</sup> will have significant impacts on the South Carolina corrections system.

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<sup>9</sup> See FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report, pages 29-30, for details concerning the award of this contract and the specific tasks that were to be completed by the consultant.

<sup>10</sup> For details, see *Executive Summary, Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan*, Stephen Carter and Associates, 1977 and *Technical Report, Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan*, Stephen Carter and Associates, 1977.



These recommendations and the related and subsequent actions by the Department are summarized in the following sections.

**Long-term Facility/Construction Requirements**—The consultant's plan projects a total cost of \$116 million (1976 dollars) in construction and renovations to meet the forecasted population of 12,500 inmates in State correctional facilities by 1986. The consultant's three-phase construction program was presented to the State Budget and Control Board on January 13, 1977 for approval of expenditure of available funds.<sup>11</sup> On February 9, 1977, the Board approved the expenditure of \$19,720,760 for Phase I of the plan. This phase provides for the construction of 1,200 new bedspaces in the Appalachian Correctional Region, a new abattoir, and renovation of four existing SCDC facilities.

Following approval of the plan, the Commissioner, together with representatives from the Office of the Governor, SCDC, and the consultants, as well as the Governor on one occasion, visited correctional facilities in several other states to observe correctional designs, construction techniques and other procedures which might benefit the construction program in South Carolina. The firm of Wilbur Smith and Associates, in association with Hellmouth, Obata and Kassabaum, Associated Architects, was contracted by the Department for the pre-design analysis and schematic design phase of the development of proto-typical design and construction of the initial medium security, minimum security and work release/pre-release correctional facilities.

To insure effective and efficient implementation of all phases of the ten-year plan, the Department employed a Construction Manager to oversee all aspects of the construction program, including architectural planning, new construction, renovations, and utilization of inmate labor. A Departmental Building Committee was formed, under the chairmanship of the Construction Manager, to implement, monitor and control the design and construction activities related to the plan.

By the end of the Fiscal Year a working draft was completed on the architectural program for the four proto-typical correctional facilities, while the search continued for facilities which could be used by SCDC to alleviate existing overcrowded conditions. Nego-

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<sup>11</sup> The General Assembly had authorized \$37.5 million in capital improvement bonds to SCDC in FY 1975, but subsequently a limitation placed on bonded indebtedness resulted in a stop-work order on all facility construction. On May 20, 1976, the Governor released \$20.6 million of the initial \$37.5 million to the Department for capital improvements, providing that the funds be spent on projects approved by the Budget and Control Board.

tiations were undertaken with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for the possible transfer of that agency's State Park Hospital Complex to the Department. Negotiations were also started for the procurement of land adjacent to the Department's Oaklawn property in Greenville County, the proposed site for the Phase I medium security institution, and site evaluations were initiated for the selection of a location in Spartanburg County for the Phase I minimum security institution.

**Strategies to Control/Cope With Inmate Population Growth—**Recognizing the increased burden on taxpayers that the recommended construction program would cause, the ten-year plan also addressed cost-reducing alternatives. Alternatives to reduce inmate population as a means of reducing construction as well as operating costs involve, primarily, legislative and judicial changes. Legislative changes recommended by the consultant include decriminalization of victimless crimes, evaluation of mandatory sentencing, reduction in the required amount of time to be served before eligibility for parole, and more extensive use of pre-sentence investigations. Among the judicial changes recommended are probation for non-dangerous offenders and misdemeanants, greater use of the Youthful Offender Act, shorter sentences for non-dangerous first offenders, and greater use of victim restitution. The consultant estimated that if the Legislature and Courts adopted the necessary policy changes and implemented such measures, the 1986 State inmate population could be 9,600 instead of 12,500, a reduction that could save the State \$75 million in capital and operating costs over the next 10 years. In addition to legislative and judicial changes that could reduce inmate population, the consultant also suggested that the Department liberalize its classification system to allow a greater percentage of the inmates to be placed in minimum security institutions which are less costly in terms of both personnel and construction costs.

Although the Department has no control over the intake and virtually none over the outflow of inmates within its system, strategies were implemented to influence policy making by other components of the criminal justice system and the Legislature that would impact on future incarceration rates. Accordingly, when the Ten-Year Capital Improvements Plan was presented to the State Budget and Control Board and the Legislature, the need for alternatives to incarceration was emphasized. Information regarding the potential of diversionary measures was also provided to appropriate government officials. At the same time, in order to facilitate

greater use of minimum security bedspaces, the Department explored liberalization of its classification policies. By the end of FY 1977, a proposed new SCDC classification system was completed.

**Regionalization**—Along with the physical needs of the Department, the consultant's ten-year plan addressed alternatives for optimum management efficiency of SCDC operations. After thorough study of the distribution of the SCDC facilities throughout the State, the commitment trends of the inmate population, and the Department's manpower and financial resources, the consultant recommended that the Department reduce the number of Correctional Regions from four to three. This realignment was to include adjustment of the geographical boundaries and institutional responsibilities of the already existing Appalachian and Midlands Regions and the establishment of the third region as soon as possible. These recommendations were accepted by SCDC and accordingly, on May 13, 1977, the Coastal Correctional Region was activated and the recommended realignment was scheduled to take effect July 1, 1977. As of that date, two facilities of the Midlands Region (Greenwood and Laurens Correctional Centers) were re-assigned to the Appalachian Correctional Region; Lexington and North Sumter Correctional Centers and the R & E Center, formerly non-regionalized, were assigned to the Midlands Correctional Region; and Coastal Community Pre-Release Center and MacDougall Youth Correction Center were assigned to the Coastal Correctional Region. Shortly after the end of the Fiscal Year, the Coastal RCCO was located in Summerville, South Carolina and began full operations.

With the establishment of the Coastal Correctional Region, the ultimate geographical configuration of the three Correctional Regions as recommended in the ten-year plan was achieved. Twenty-five of the Department's facilities were under the administration of Regional Administrators through RCCO's in each of the Correctional Regions, and only six SCDC facilities remained non-regionalized.

#### **Alternative to Continued Incarceration—Extended Work Release Program**

As indicated in the Stephen Carter and Associates plan, if no alternatives to incarceration are implemented, it will cost the State taxpayers a formidable \$116 million in the next ten years for construction alone. Even prior to completion of the plan, SCDC had sought program alternatives to minimize capital and operating ex-



penses. In FY 1976 a new accelerated early release program for Youthful Offenders had been implemented which saved the Department more than \$950,000 over a nine-month period. During that same year, an extended work release program for straight-time inmates was conceived. It was during FY 1977 that the extended work release concept was finalized and concrete plans were made for its implementation.

The extended work release program was developed through the coordinated efforts of SCDC officials, the Attorney General, and the Legislature. It was designed to allow carefully screened, non-violent inmates to live with a community sponsor and be gainfully employed, thereby removing them from correctional facilities and reducing the number of inmates confined. Specifically, the Extended Work Release Program allows the exceptional male or female work release resident, convicted of a first, or not more than second, offense for a nonviolent crime, the opportunity for placement in the community with the privilege of residing with an approved community sponsor and continuing employment in the community. Extended Work Release participants must be within six months of good-time release or parole eligibility, have satisfactorily participated in the regular work release program for three months, and maintained a clear disciplinary record since assignment to the work release program. The Extended Work Release participants will remain on the job secured for them by SCDC prior to placement on the program. During the period of participation in the program, all participants will continue to be responsible to the institution of assignment and maintained in its count as authorized absentees. They will be directly supervised by a Work Release Area Supervisor assigned to that center. While participants need not turn over their payroll checks to SCDC as regular work release participants are required to do, they will be required to pay the Department for supervision costs.

Although the concept of the Extended Work Release Program evolved as early as FY 1976, its implementation required a change in SCDC statutory authority. Legislation to implement the program was first introduced in November 1976, and final authorization was received when a legislative act to establish the program was signed by the Governor on June 13, 1977 (See page . . .). Following legislative authorization, federal funds in the amount of \$219,488 and State-Buy-In funds in the amount of \$24,388, for a total of \$243,876 were provided for operation of the program for FY 1978.

By the end of the Fiscal Year, staffing for the program was expected to be completed in July and the program fully implemented by August 1, 1977.

It is anticipated that the Extended Work Release Program will provide for a faster flow of offenders moving out of the Department, thereby increasing the availability of bedspace in work release centers and, in turn, in institutions. In addition to reducing prison population and making room for more inmates to participate in the regular work release program, the Extended Work Release Program will lessen the financial burden of imprisonment on the State, since participants will be employed, paying taxes, and reimbursing SCDC for their supervision. Thus, the program is designed to be self-sustaining and has great potential for reducing inmate population, construction, and operational costs of the Department. Additionally, a long-term benefit expected from the program is that the participants, by being self-supporting, will experience improved self-esteem and continue as productive citizens after release from SCDC, thus, perhaps contributing to a reduction in recidivism.

### **Staff Development**

Because of structural changes and the increasing complexity in administration and operations of the Department resulting from the expanding inmate population and continued regionalization, effective management has become an increasingly important objective of the Department. Accordingly, during FY 1977 a National Institute of Corrections grant was obtained to develop a management training program for SCDC managers. The grant requires that the training program to be developed be relevant to the Department's needs, combine knowledge in both management and corrections, and be self-sustaining to meet future training requirements. The program is also intended to serve as a model training program that can be replicated by other corrections systems. Because of the scope and potential of such a training program, evaluative documentation of the program was deemed necessary, and the grant provisions include a third party evaluation component. By the end of the Fiscal Year, the availability of grant money was confirmed, and the process of selecting consultants for both the training program and evaluation of the program had begun.

### **Upgrading of Correctional Officers**

At the same time the Department recognizes the need for well-trained managers, it also acknowledges that effective management



and security rests significantly on the quality of its line staff, especially the correctional officers. In order to get and keep qualified correctional officers, potential candidates must be offered attractive working conditions as well as competitive salaries. Recognizing the unattractive working environment of its correctional officers and their relatively lower pay compared to other law enforcement officers, the Department has felt the need to upgrade correctional officers' pay for the last few years. During FY 1977, SCDC presented a proposal to upgrade correctional officers to the State Budget and Control Board and the Legislature. As a result of subsequent action, the following security positions were to be upgraded effective July 8, 1977: Correctional Officer—from Grade 16 to Grade 17; Correctional Officer Supervisor—from Grade 20 to Grade 21; and Chief Correctional Supervisor—from Grade 22 to Grade 23. It is hoped that these upgrades will help reduce staff turnover and attract higher caliber security staff in the future.

### **Equal Employment**

During FY 1977, SCDC continued its efforts to recruit minorities on its staff. At the end of the Fiscal Year, of the Department's total 1,602 employees, 34 percent were nonwhite and 20 percent were females; both percentages represent slight increases over corresponding percentages for the beginning of the Fiscal Year. Furthermore, the Department made considerable progress in the placement of female correctional officers in male institutions. At the end of FY 1976, the Department had a total of 70 female correctional officers, 35 of whom (50%) were assigned to male institutions; by the end of FY 1977, of the total 97 female correctional officers, 61 (63%) were working in male institutions.

### **Economic Development Pilot Program**

The Economic Development Pilot Program, which got under way around the close of FY 1976, continued and expanded during FY 1977. In January, a new dorm located on the grounds of Goodman Correctional Institution was opened to house participants in the program. While Daniel Construction Company remained the primary employer for the program, Metric Constructors, Inc. became the second employer in February 1977. The number of participants in the Economic Development Pilot Program at the end of FY 1977 was 59 inmates, which was almost a 50 percent increase over the 40 inmates who were participating at the end of last Fiscal Year.

The average number of participants for FY 1977 was 55. The total earnings of the Economic Development Pilot Program participants over the Fiscal Year was \$365,483. Of this total, \$235,180 was paid out to SCDC, inmate dependents, Federal taxes, State taxes, and Social Security.

### **Formalized Inmate Grievance Procedures**

While the Division of Inmate Relations provides an informal channel for solving SCDC inmate problems, a formal inmate grievance procedure was introduced on an experimental basis in three dorms of Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI) in September 1976, through the assistance of the Center for Community Justice. Representatives of the inmate population and correctional officers jointly developed a formalized mechanism for solving individual problems as well as problems pertaining to institutional or Departmental policies or procedures. Among the objectives of the formalized procedures are reduction in litigation, improvement in institutional environment, and improvement in relations among inmates and between inmates and correctional officers. Following an internal evaluation done in December 1976, the procedures were expanded to the entire population at KCI.

### **Women's Work Release Dorm**

In the past, because of the comparatively small female inmate population, women on work release or pre-release resided in the Women's Correctional Center along with the general population. As the female population continued to grow and the number of women on work release and pre-release increased, the need for separate accommodations comparable to those provided for their male counterparts emerged. Accordingly, as new dorms at Goodman Correctional Institution were being completed, a decision was made to designate one of the dorms for female inmates participating on work release programs. By the end of FY 1977, arrangements for operating this 50-bed Women's Work Release Dorm at Goodman were complete, and the facility was ready for housing inmates shortly after the Fiscal Year ended.

To conclude, FY 1977 witnessed some degree of stabilization, as the inmate population increased but at a slower rate than in the last few years. While overcrowded conditions continued and financial resources remained limited, the crises that had been experienced in FY 1976 did not continue into FY 1977. The relatively calm atmosphere enabled the Department to concentrate on de-

veloping strategies to alleviate existing overcrowded conditions and to accommodate the future inmate population. At the same time, the Department continued its ongoing search for alternatives to continued incarceration and received legislative authorization for the implementation of one such alternative, the Extended Work Release Program. Efforts were also made to improve the administrative and operational efficiency of the Department. By the end of the Fiscal Year, the implementation of regionalized operations was nearly complete, plans were being made to establish a training program for SCDC managers, and some security staff positions were upgraded. Additionally, the Fiscal Year was marked by progress in affirmative action efforts; an expanded partnership with private enterprise in industrial production; and experimental formalized inmate grievance procedures.

#### **CHANGES IN LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

Legislative acts passed during FY 1977 that have a direct impact on the South Carolina Department of Corrections or the offender population specifically were as follows:

##### **(R284, S218)**

This Act, which reinstates capital punishment in South Carolina, was signed into law on June 8, 1977. Section 1 of the Act further amends Section 16-52 of the 1962 Code of Laws, last amended by Act 1109 of 1974, and provides that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder shall be punished by death or by life imprisonment and shall not be eligible for parole until the service of twenty years. This Section further provides that upon conviction or adjudication of guilt of a defendant of murder, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Section 2 provides that whenever the death penalty is imposed, the sentence shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

##### **(R259, H2389)**

Signed on June 13, 1977, this Act defines and provides penalties for crimes of criminal sexual conduct in the first, second and third degree, and repeals Sections 16-71, 16-72 and 16-80 of the 1962 Code relating to rape, punishment for rape, and carnal knowledge



of a woman child. Section 9 of the Act provides that the common law rule that a boy under fourteen years of age is incapable of committing the crime of rape shall not be enforced in South Carolina. Section 10 provides that evidence concerning the sexual conduct of a victim of a criminal sexual offense shall not be admitted in prosecution except under certain circumstances.

**(R83, S17)**

According to the provisions of this Act, in addition to the penalties provided by Acts 330 of 1965 and 285 of 1975, any person convicted of unlawfully carrying a pistol or firearm onto the premises of a business which sells alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. This Act was approved April 5, 1977.

**(R295, H2666)**

This Act, signed into law on June 13, 1977, authorizes the Department of Corrections to establish an Extended Work Release Program for certain inmates under its jurisdiction. According to the provisions of this Act, the program may allow the exceptional regular work release resident, male or female, convicted of a first and not more than a second offense for a nonviolent crime, the opportunity of extended work release placement in the community with the privilege of residing with an approved community sponsor and continuing employment in the community. Sections 2 and 3 of the Act specify the requirements of extended work release participants and the duties of the Department of Corrections. (See pages 23-25 for more details about this program).

Section 3 of this Act amends Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 (as last amended by Section 9, Part II, of Act 237 of 1975) so as to allow county administrators having charge of county prison facilities to use prisoners assigned to designated facilities for the purpose of working the roads of the county or other public work.

**FEDERAL ASSISTANCE BEING RECEIVED BY OR  
APPROVED FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
DURING FY 1977 \***

1. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA)
  - a. Action Grants through the Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Division of Administration, Office of the Governor.
    - (1) Seven training grants for selected SCDC staff to attend various workshops and conferences: \$4,416 from August 1, 1976 to May 31, 1977.
    - (2) Jail Management Seminar sponsored by SCDC to provide training for 200 South Carolina local law enforcement officials: \$11,714 for March 1, 1977 to June 30, 1977.
    - (3) Two grants for equipment at community centers and parole offices: \$34,248 for May 1, 1977 to June 30, 1977.
    - (4) Horticulture Training Program for inmates at Goodman Correctional Institution, Women's Correctional Center and Kirkland Correctional Institution: \$14,936 for November 1, 1975 to October 31, 1976; \$3,032 for February 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976.
    - (5) Establishment of the Appalachian RCCO: \$138,383 for August 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976; \$92,250 October 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.
    - (6) Establishment of the Midlands RCCO: \$102,010 for November 1, 1975 to October 31, 1976; \$53,911 for November 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.
    - (7) Addition of two area parole counselors in the Youthful Offender Division: \$53,514 for February 1, 1976 to January 31, 1977; \$46,776 for February 1, 1977 to January 31, 1978.
    - (8) Staffing of SCDC training personnel at the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy: \$81,000 for October 1, 1975 to December 31, 1976.
    - (9) Vocational training in masonry, pipefitting and carpentry at Kirkland Correctional Institution: \$14,153 for April 1,

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\* Whereas the majority of these grants were awarded directly to SCDC from Federal sources, some were received through another State agency. This summary lists the grants by the Federal agency from which funds originated, with mention of the intermediate State agency if applicable.

1976 to July 31, 1977; \$50,847 for May 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.

- (10) Two grants to provide equipment and testing/referral services to mentally retarded/mentally handicapped inmates in SCDC: \$54,949 for February 1, 1977 to February 28, 1978.
- (11) Establishment of the Coastal RCCO: \$54,248 for May 1, 1977 to April 30, 1978.

b. Discretionary Grants

- (1) Implementation of a Corrections Information System: \$353,130 for July 1, 1975 to December 31, 1976; \$175,000 for January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977.
- (2) Economic Development Pilot Program, which is a modified work release program\*: \$274,918 for March 5, 1976 to December 4, 1977.
- (3) Staffing and operation of Aiken Youth Correction Center as a regional correctional facility: \$571,679 for May 1, 1974 to September 30, 1976.
- (4) A participant-designed program for training and developing correctional managers at SCDC: \$99,893 for May 2, 1977 to May 1, 1978 (Funds available through the National Institute of Corrections, a division of LEAA).

2. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The following grants were funded through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA):

- a. Bricklaying and auto service mechanics courses at Aiken Youth Correction Center: \$64,370 for July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976; \$74,491 for October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977.
- b. Heavy equipment operation training at Wateree River Correctional Institution and a welding course at Central Correctional Institution: \$127,536 for October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977.
- c. Pilot program to provide individualized assessment and coordination of services to SCDC inmates: \$105,495 for April 1, 1977 to September 30, 1977.
- d. Operation Get Smart, a crime prevention project via inmate groups touring and lecturing at high schools: \$9,792 for December 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977.

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\* See page 26 for a description of this program.

- e. Placement of unemployed, underemployed and economically disadvantaged individuals on public service jobs at SCDC: \$1,195,390 for January 15, 1976 to December 31, 1976; \$448,448 for January 1, 1977 to July 31, 1977.

### 3. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

- a. Through the State Department of Social Services, under Title XX of the Social Security Act, funding for the following five social service programs for SCDC inmates was provided:

- (1) a residential mental health unit;
- (2) a mental retardation unit;
- (3) a physically handicapped unit;
- (4) community halfway house service; and
- (5) group counseling service.

\$432,644 for July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.

- b. Through the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, three grants were received from the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism:

- (1) Partial funding of an addictions planning staff at SCDC to serve on Interagency Committee in relation to the development of State Plans: \$11,633 for July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.
- (2) Alcohol counseling and treatment services in the Midlands and Appalachian Regions: \$19,518 for July 1, 1975 to January 1, 1977; \$15,094 for January 1, 1977 to December 30, 1977.
- (3) Consultant services to assist the therapeutic community at Kirkland Correctional Institution: \$4,340 for July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.

- c. Grants through the South Carolina State Department of Education:

- (1) Title I education funds for disadvantaged youths to upgrade education programs in SCDC: \$378,345 for June 25, 1976 to June 30, 1977.
- (2) Adult Basic Education Program: \$122,403 for July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.
- (3) Specialized Vocational Training Programs at Givens Youth Correction Center, Central Correctional Institution, MacDougall Youth Correction Center, and Kirkland Correctional Institution: \$80,283 for July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.



d. Through the S. C. State Library Board, funding was provided under the Library Construction Act to purchase reading materials for SCDC inmates: \$11,766 for October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977.

4. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Through the S. C. Arts Commission, an Arts-in-Prison Program was funded for conducting art, music and craft classes at SCDC institutions: \$22,848 for July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
DURING FY 1977 \*

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections  
Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections  
Quarterly Statistical Report, Division of Planning and Research

Newsletters

*Intercom*, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Department's Public Information Director for employees, inmates, and related organizations  
*About Face*, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates

Special Reports

*Executive Summary, Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan*, prepared for the South Carolina Department of Corrections by Stephen Carter and Associates, 1977.  
*Technical Report, Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan*, prepared for the South Carolina Department of Corrections by Stephen Carter and Associates, 1977.

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\* For previous SCDC publications and documents, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.



TABLE 2  
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION  
1960-1977  
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	In Designated Facilities <sup>1</sup>	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1960	2,073	...	2,073	...	...
1961	2,132	...	2,132	59	2.9
1962	2,226	...	2,226	94	4.4
1963	2,304	...	2,304	78	3.5
1964	2,378	...	2,378	74	3.2
1965	2,396	...	2,396	18	0.8
1966	2,287	...	2,287	-109	-4.6
1967	2,333	...	2,333	46	2.0
1968	2,362	...	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	...	2,519	157	6.7
1970	2,705	...	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	...	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	...	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	...	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,931	...	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,105	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,064	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977 <sup>o</sup>	6,654	783	7,437	698	10.4

<sup>o</sup> Average calculated from January - June population figures.

<sup>1</sup> Since April 1, 1975, suitable county facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

TABLE 3  
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION  
1967-1977  
(FISCAL YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	In Designated Facilities <sup>1</sup>	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1967	2,287	...	2,287	..	...
1968	2,378	...	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	...	2,355	-23	-1.0
1970	2,537	...	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	...	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	...	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	...	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,542	...	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,474	144	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,696	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,419	748	7,167	903	14.4

<sup>1</sup> Since April 1, 1975, suitable county facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

**TABLE 4**  
**PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**FY 1971-FY 1977**

<b>FISCAL YEAR</b> <b>Cost Per</b> <b>Capita Per Annum *</b>	<b>Based on Appropriated</b> <b>State Funds</b>	<b>Based on</b> <b>Total Funds</b>
1971	\$1,689	\$1,886
1972	1,962	2,419
1973	2,419	3,146
1974	2,886	3,709
1975	3,426	4,111
1976	3,335	4,030
1977	3,338	4,054

Source: Division of Finance and Budget.

\* Calculation of the SCDC per inmate cost is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include State inmates held in designated county facilities.

**TABLE 5**  
**EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**FY 1977**

<b>Office</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>Expenditures*</b>
1. Office of the Commissioner .....	\$ 450,400.00
2. Administration (Includes Divisions of Planning and Research, Correctional Industries, Finance and Budget, Personnel Administration, Staff Development, and Management Information Services) .....	2,155,069.00
3. Institutional Operations (Includes Divisions of Classification, Regional Operations, Support Services, Construction and Engineering, and OSHA/WC/ACE) .....	18,886,755.00
4. Program Services (Includes Youthful Offender Division and Divisions of Health, Educational, Community, and Treatment Services) .....	4,279,907.00
Employer contributions and fringe benefits .....	387,904.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL SCDC .....</b>	<b>\$26,160,035.00</b>

Source: Division of Finance and Budget

\* Includes State appropriations, federal funds, and other revenues.

TABLE 6

**FLOW OF OFFENDERS THROUGH THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
FY 1976-FY 1977**

	FY 1976	FY 1977	Absolute Change	Percent Change
<b>SCDC INMATE GAINS</b>				
New Inmates Received by R & E Center and ISC's <sup>1</sup>	6,124	5,588	-536	-8.8
Direct from courts	4,168	4,031	-137	-3.3
Transfers from counties	400	83	-317	-79.3
Parole revocation	127	121	-6	-4.7
Revocation of suspended sentence	140	297	157	112.1
YOA 5b <sup>2</sup>	210	155	-55	-26.2
YOA 5c <sup>2</sup>	1,045	867	-178	-17.0
YOA 5d <sup>2</sup>	1	0	-1	-100.0
Transfers from DYS <sup>3</sup>	22	30	8	36.4
Transfers, ICC <sup>4</sup>	11	4	-7	-63.6
(Women) <sup>5</sup>	(282)	(346)	64	22.7
Other Inmates Received <sup>6</sup>	642	790	148	23.1
From DYS <sup>3</sup>	NA	1	...	...
Safekeepers	NA	27	...	...
Hospital patients from counties	NA	581	...	...
Escapes returned	NA	164	...	...
Readmitted to count	NA	17	...	...
<b>TOTAL SCDC INMATE GAINS</b>	<b>6,766</b>	<b>6,378</b>	<b>-388</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
<b>SCDC INMATE LOSSES<sup>6</sup></b>				
Released less good time	NA	3,452	...	...
Released per court order	NA	280	...	...
Paroled	NA	921	...	...
Pardoned	NA	0	...	...

Escaped .....	NA	206	...	...
Transfers to counties .....	NA	660	...	...
Transfers to State Hospital .....	NA	104	...	...
Transfers to DYS <sup>3</sup> .....	NA	0	...	...
Transfers, ICC <sup>4</sup> .....	NA	0	...	...
Death .....	NA	35	...	...
TOTAL SCDC INMATE LOSSES .....	5,511	5,658	147	2.7
NET GAIN/LOSS .....	1,255	720	...	...

Source: Classification Division's Monthly Reports to the Board of Corrections.

<sup>1</sup> This category includes new inmates received by the Reception and Evaluation Center and the Greenville and Greenwood/Laurens Intake Service Centers.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B, page 51 for detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

<sup>3</sup> DYS = Division of Youth Services.

<sup>4</sup> ICC = Interstate Corrections Compact. Through the ICC, an offender convicted of a crime in a party state may be transferred to his home state to serve his sentence, subject to the rules and regulations of the state in which he was convicted.

<sup>5</sup> Female offenders are initially received through the R & E Center for photographing and fingerprinting only; they are transferred to the Women's Correctional Center for evaluation. The number of inmates received from each category includes both males and females. The total number of females received from all categories is also reported separately in the parentheses here. When totalling the number of inmates received, the numbers appearing in parentheses should not be included since it would result in double counting of females.

<sup>6</sup> While the breakdown by category for Other Inmates Received and SCDC Inmate Losses during FY 1977 is reported, corresponding figures for FY 1976 are not available because a different table format was in effect during FY 1976.



**TABLE 7**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION BY ADMITTING PLANNING DISTRICT <sup>1</sup>**  
**AT THE END OF FY 1977**

District <sup>1</sup>	Total Number Percent <sup>2</sup>		White				Non-White			
			Male Number Percent <sup>2</sup>		Female Number Percent <sup>2</sup>		Male Number Percent <sup>2</sup>		Female Number Percent <sup>2</sup>	
I .....	2,366	32.0	1,240	41.7	57	41.3	1,005	24.7	64	31.5
II .....	445	6.0	139	4.7	4	2.9	279	6.9	23	11.3
III .....	561	7.6	239	8.0	11	8.0	303	7.4	8	3.9
IV .....	1,047	14.2	311	10.5	16	11.6	676	16.6	44	21.7
V .....	496	6.7	168	5.6	6	4.3	314	7.7	8	3.9
VI .....	325	4.4	100	3.4	4	2.9	215	5.3	6	3.0
VII .....	549	7.4	175	5.9	11	8.0	350	8.6	13	6.4
VIII .....	377	5.1	140	4.7	7	5.1	222	5.5	8	3.9
IX .....	758	10.3	267	9.0	12	8.7	461	11.3	18	8.9
X .....	236	3.2	85	2.9	1	0.7	144	3.5	6	3.0
Out-of-State <sup>3</sup> ..	10	0.1	7	0.2	0	..	3	0.1	0	..
Unknown .....	218	3.0	105	3.5	9	6.5	99	2.4	5	2.5
Total .....	7,388 <sup>4</sup>		2,976		138		4,071		203	

Source: Data Processing Center and Planning and Research Division.

<sup>1</sup> The State has been divided into ten districts for planning purposes. As of July 1, 1977, the Appalachian Correctional Region was analogous to Planning Districts I and II, the Midlands Correctional Region was analogous to Planning Districts III, IV, V, VI, and VII, and the Coastal Correctional Region was analogous to Planning Districts VIII, IX and X. See Appendix D, page 53 for a list of counties comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Correctional Regions.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage distribution may not add to 100% due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Inmates from out of state are those transferred to SCDC through the Interstate Corrections Compact.

<sup>4</sup> The discrepancies in population totals in Tables 7-10 are a result of the fact that printouts for developing the statistics were generated over a period of a few days at the end of the Fiscal Year.

TABLE 8

**SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION  
AT THE END OF FY 1977**

Sentence Length	Total <sup>1</sup>		White				Non-White			
			Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>
YOA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	615	8.4	278	9.5	21	15.9	303	7.5	13	6.4
Less than 1 Year . . . . .	238	3.3	126	4.3	5	3.8	98	2.4	9	4.4
1-3 Years . . . . .	1,307	18.0	618	21.1	39	29.5	597	14.9	53	26.1
4-5 Years . . . . .	847	11.6	362	12.4	12	9.1	456	11.3	17	8.4
6-10 Years . . . . .	1,548	21.3	627	21.4	23	17.4	856	21.3	42	20.7
11-20 Years . . . . .	1,338	18.4	436	14.9	17	12.9	842	21.0	43	21.2
21-29 Years . . . . .	511	7.0	158	5.4	4	3.0	340	8.5	9	4.4
Life/30 Years and Over . . . . .	756	10.4	264	9.0	9	6.8	471	11.7	12	5.9
Unknown . . . . .	120	1.6	58	2.0	2	1.5	55	1.4	5	2.5

Source: Data Processing Center and Planning and Research Division.

<sup>1</sup> The discrepancies in population totals in Tables 7-10 are a result of the fact that printouts for developing the statistics were generated over a period of a few days at the end of the Fiscal Year.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B, page 51 for detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage distribution may not add to 100% due to rounding.

**TABLE 9**  
**AGE DISTRIBUTION <sup>1</sup> OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION**  
**AT THE END OF FY 1977**

Age <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup> Number Percent <sup>3</sup>		White				Non-White			
			Male		Female		Male		Female	
			Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>3</sup>
17-18 .....	227	3.1	102	3.5	2	1.5	116	2.9	7	3.5
19-21 .....	1,244	17.1	555	19.0	26	19.7	640	15.9	23	11.4
22-24 .....	1,392	19.1	546	18.7	19	14.4	788	19.6	39	19.3
25-27 .....	1,144	15.7	365	12.5	14	10.6	734	18.2	31	15.3
28-30 .....	939	12.9	306	10.5	12	9.1	601	14.9	20	9.9
31-35 .....	865	11.9	373	12.8	17	12.9	446	11.1	29	14.4
Over 35 .....	1,269	17.4	583	19.9	34	25.8	605	15.0	47	23.3
Unknown .....	204	2.8	95	3.2	8	6.1	95	2.4	6	3.0

Source: Data Processing Center and Planning and Research Division.

<sup>1</sup> This distribution reflects the ages of inmates on their last birthday before June 30, 1977.

<sup>2</sup> The discrepancies in population totals in Tables 7-10 are a result of the fact that printouts for developing the statistics were generated over a period of a few days at the end of the Fiscal Year.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage distribution may not add to 100% due to rounding.

**TABLE 10**  
**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION**  
**AT THE END OF FY 1977**

Offense Classification	White Male	Non-White Male	White Female	Non-White Female	Total Number	Total Percent <sup>1</sup>
Unknown	50	56	4	1	111	1.5
Stated Charge Not Clear	8	7	1	1	17	0.2
Sovereignty	0	0	0	0	0	..
Military	0	0	0	0	0	..
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	..
Homicide	294	587	34	56	971	13.3
Kidnapping	7	3	0	0	10	0.1
Sexual Assault	80	168	0	0	248	3.4
Robbery	298	800	19	22	1,139	15.7
43 Assault	199	326	6	11	542	7.4
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	..
Arson	29	17	2	2	50	0.7
Extortion	2	0	0	0	2	0.03
Burglary	195	301	6	1	503	6.9
Larceny	729	803	12	32	1,576	21.7
Stolen Vehicle	49	46	0	0	95	1.3
Forgery and Counterfeiting	90	98	11	24	223	3.1
Fraudulent Activities	37	35	13	11	96	1.3
Embezzlement	3	0	1	0	4	0.05
Stolen Property	74	95	4	2	175	2.4
Damage Property	27	16	0	0	43	0.6
Dangerous Drugs	260	213	8	20	501	6.9
Sex Offenses	18	16	1	0	35	0.5
Obscenity	3	2	0	0	5	0.07
Family Offenses	42	29	0	0	71	1.0
Gambling	1	0	0	0	1	0.01

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distribution may not add to 100% due to rounding.



TABLE 10 — Continued

**OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION  
AT THE END OF FY 1977**

Offense Classification	White Male	Non-White Male	White Female	Non-White Female	Total Number	Total Percent
Commercialized Sex Offenses . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Liquor . . . . .	2	1	0	0	3	0.04
Drunkenness . . . . .	5	5	0	0	10	0.1
Obstructing the Police . . . . .	22	29	0	2	53	0.7
Flight-Escape . . . . .	174	140	8	6	328	4.7
Obstructing Justice . . . . .	6	9	0	1	16	0.07
Bribery . . . . .	0	1	0	0	1	0.01
Weapon Offenses . . . . .	51	119	2	10	182	2.5
Public Peace . . . . .	2	2	0	0	4	0.05
Traffic Offenses . . . . .	146	77	1	0	224	3.1
Health-Safety . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Civil Rights . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Invasion of Privacy . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Smuggling . . . . .	11	11	0	0	22	0.3
Election Laws . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Antitrust . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Tax Revenue . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Conservation . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Vagrancy . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Crimes Against Persons . . . . .	1	0	0	0	1	0.01
Property Crimes . . . . .	4	9	0	0	13	0.2
Morals-Decency Crimes . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	..
Public Order Crimes . . . . .	1	0	0	0	1	0.01
TOTALS <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,920	4,021	133	202	7,276	

Source: Data Processing Center and Planning and Research Division.

<sup>2</sup> The discrepancies in population totals in Tables 7-10 are a result of the fact that printouts for developing the statistics were generated over a period of a few days at the end of the Fiscal Year.

**TABLE 11**  
**PAROLE BOARD ACTION <sup>1</sup>**  
**FY 1977**

Inmate Location	Number Considered	Number Paroled Provisional			Percent Paroled Provisional		
		Parole	Parole	Total	Parole	Parole	Total
Community Work Release Centers <sup>2</sup> ..	294	262	4	266	89.1	1.4	90.5
Institutions <sup>3</sup> .....	1,153	505	167	672	43.8	14.5	58.3
Total .....	1,447	767	171	938	53.0	11.8	64.8

Source: Classification Division's Monthly Reports to the Board of Corrections.

<sup>1</sup> This table presents the outcome of parole hearings held by the South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board during the Fiscal Year and does not include inmates paroled by the Youthful Offender Division of SCDC.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all inmates residing at Coastal, Catawba, Lower Savannah, Piedmont and Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Centers and Palmer Pre-Release Center, and those inmates at Campbell Pre-Release Center who are participating in the work release program.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both male and female inmates paroled from minimum, medium, and maximum custody institutions and from designated county facilities.

**TABLE 12**  
**SCDC INMATES PAROLED**  
**FY 1971-FY 1977**

Fiscal Year	Number Paroled by YOD	Number Paroled by SCPP&P Board	Total Number Paroled from SCDC	Percent Change from Previous Year
1971 .....	504	299	803	..
1972 .....	641	391	1,032	29%
1973 .....	687	489	1,176	14%
1974 .....	558	715	1,273	8%
1975 .....	564	574	1,138	-11%
1976 .....	985	845	1,830	61%
1977 .....	874	938	1,812	- 1%

Source: Youthful Offender Division and South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board.

**TABLE 13**  
**COMPARISON OF SELECTED FY 1976 AND FY 1977**  
**COMMUNITY PROGRAMS STATISTICS**

**I. 120-DAY ACCELERATED PRE-RELEASE, WORK RELEASE, WORK-STUDY RELEASE AND FEDERAL REFERRAL PROGRAMS.<sup>1</sup>**

	FY 1976	FY 1977	Absolute Change	Percent Change
<b>Financial Statistics</b>				
Total Salaries Paid . . . .	\$2,104,601.25	\$2,911,202.30	\$806,601.05	38.3
Disbursed to Inmates . .	719,984.82	967,441.63	247,456.81	34.4
Disbursed to Dpndts. . .	348,682.57	527,020.55	178,337.98	51.1
Income to SCDC . . . . .	556,142.67	729,584.77	173,442.10	31.2
<b>Inmate Flows</b>				
Admitted During FY . .	978	1,032	54	5.5
Dismissed from Program	167	241	74	44.3
Released from SCDC . .	365	403	38	10.4
Paroled . . . . .	283	301	18	6.4
Pardoned . . . . .	0	0	0	..
Total Loss . . . . .	815	945	130	16.0
Number in Program at End of Fiscal Year . .	465	557	92	19.8

**II. 30-DAY PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM**

	FY 1976	FY 1977	Absolute Change	Percent Change
<b>Inmate Flows</b>				
Admitted During FY . . .	1,886	1,890	4	0.2
Dismissed from Program .	29	45	16	55.2
Released from SCDC . . .	1,507	1,406	-101	-6.7
Paroled . . . . .	83	93	10	12.0
Pardoned . . . . .	0	0	0	..
Transferred to other Programs <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	258	255	-3	1.2
Other . . . . .	6	1	-5	-83.3
Total Loss . . . . .	1,881	1,885	4	0.2

Source: Division of Community Services' Monthly Reports to the Board of Corrections.

<sup>1</sup> Federal Bureau of Prisons may refer some of their inmates to the South Carolina Department of Corrections who are (1) legal residents of South Carolina and (2) who meet all the criteria for this Department's Work Release Program.

<sup>2</sup> 120-Day accelerated pre-release, work release, work-study release and federal referral programs.

**TABLE 14**  
**YOUTHFUL OFFENDER DIVISION STATISTICS**  
**FY 1976-FY 1977**

	FY 1976	FY 1977	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Total YOA Admissions . . . .	1,100	1,125	25	2.3
5b's <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	182	158	-24	-13.2
5c's <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	918	967	49	-5.3
5d's <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	0	0	0	...
Total YOA Releases . . . . .	1,257	943	-314	-25.0
Conditional <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,082	874	-208	-19.2
Unconditional <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	175	69	-106	-60.6
Total number under Division supervision at end of Fiscal Year . . . . .	1,664	1,463	-201	-12.1
Number incarcerated at end of Fiscal Year . . . .	751	639	-112	-14.9
5b's . . . . .	17	36	19	111.8
5c's . . . . .	734	603	-131	-17.8
5d's . . . . .	0	0	0	...
Number of conditional releases under super- vision at end of Fiscal Year . . . . .	913	824	-89	-9.7

Source: Youthful Offender Division's Monthly Reports to the Board of Corrections.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix B, page 51 for detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

<sup>2</sup> These refer to YOA offenders released from institutions to parole supervision under the Youthful Offender Division.

<sup>3</sup> These refer to individuals who are removed completely from the supervision of the Youthful Offender Division.



## **APPENDIX**

- A. Statutory Authority of the South Carolina Department of Corrections
- B. Youthful Offender Act
- C. Programs and Services Administered by the South Carolina Department of Corrections
- D. Counties Comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Correctional Regions

## STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served. The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and con-

trol of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement.”

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: “Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department.”

### **YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT**

The Youthful Offender Act provides for indeterminate sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21, extended to 25 with offender consent. The specific provisions of the Act are as follows:

Section 5b—This section allows the court to release the youthful offender to the custody of the Department’s Youthful Offender Division prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.

Section 5c—This section allows the court to sentence the youthful offender, between 17 and 21, without his consent, indefinitely to the custody of the Department’s Youthful Offender Division for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender has reached 21 years of age but is less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

Section 5d—This section provides that if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision.

# PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS\*

RESPONSIBLE DIVISION	PROGRAM AREA/ACTIVITY
Community Services	Work Release; Extended Work Release; 30-Day Pre-Release; 120-Day Accelerated Pre-Release; Youthful Offender Referrals; Federal Offender Referrals; Educational Release; Title XX—Alston Wilkes Referrals; Economic Development Pilot Program; Provisional Parolee Referrals; Inmate Furloughs.
Health Services	Medical/Dental Sick Call; General Surgery; Orthopedic Surgery; Internal Medicine; Psychiatric Services; Optometry Services; Referral Services.
Educational Services	Adult Basic Education; Vocational/Technical Education; College Education Programs.
Treatment Services	Pastoral Services (includes Alcohol Rehabilitation Services); Psychological Services; Social Work Services; Recreational Services; Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment Program (includes Therapeutic Community); Horticulture Training Program; Title XX Services (Special Services for Physically Handicapped, Special Services for Developmentally Disabled, Special Services for Mental Health, Alston Wilkes Program; Special Services for Mental Health Region I—Appalachian); Arts-in-Prison Program.
Youthful Offender	Casework; Pre-sentence Investigation; Institutional Services; Parole and Aftercare Services; Follow-up Services.
Inmate Relations	Interview inmates in regard to grievances; represent inmates in cases involving infractions of rules; resolution of inmate grievances; represent inmates who appear before institutional adjustment committees.

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\* For detailed descriptions of these programs and services, see FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report, pages 35 and 49-57.



**COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA  
PLANNING DISTRICTS AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS**

**APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION**

**Planning District I (Appalachian)**

Anderson  
Cherokee  
Greenville  
Oconee  
Pickens  
Spartanburg

**Planning District II (Upper**

Savannah)  
Abbeville  
Edgefield  
Greenwood  
Laurens  
McCormick  
Saluda

**MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION**

**Planning District III (Catawba)**

Chester  
Lancaster  
Union  
York

**Planning District IV (Central**

Midlands)  
Fairfield  
Lexington  
Newberry  
Richland

**Planning District V (Lower Savannah)**

Aiken  
Allendale  
Bamberg  
Barnwell  
Calhoun  
Orangeburg

**Planning District VI (Santee-Wateree)**

Clarendon  
Kershaw  
Lee  
Sumter

**Planning District VII (Pee Dee)**

Chesterfield  
Darlington  
Dillon  
Florence  
Marion  
Marlboro

**COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION**

**Planning District VIII (Waccamaw)**

Georgetown  
Horry  
Williamsburg

**Planning District IX (Berkeley-  
Charleston-Dorchester)**

Berkeley  
Charleston  
Dorchester

**Planning District X (Low Country)**

Beaufort  
Colleton  
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